

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 38. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

## TERMS OF THE

**Kentucky Gazette,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

## NEW GOODS.

**Arcambal & Nouvel,**  
Have just received, and are now opening at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,

A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Spring and Summer Goods,**

Consisting of  
Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,  
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings  
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White  
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino Shawls, assorted colors  
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors  
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls  
Lace Pillerines and Embroidered Trimmings  
Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor-ences

Do. do. Lutestring and Mantua  
Do. Bombazines and Bombazettes

Figured Levantines and Satins  
6-4 black and white Silk Laces and 4-4 Crapes  
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes  
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins

Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham  
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls  
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hosiery,  
Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets  
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres  
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings  
Irish Linens and Long Lawns  
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers  
Linen and cotton Checks

Light and Dark Calicoes  
Furniture and Cambric Dimities  
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs  
Company Flag and Bandanna do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose  
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves

Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas  
Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick  
Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes,  
Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans  
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

Also,  
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior  
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for  
Old Port Wine, sale by the bar-  
Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quart.

Whiskey,  
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime  
Muscadet Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.

Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups  
and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitch-  
ers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basins and  
Ewers &c.

And a General Assortment of

**Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,**

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.  
Lexington, June 11, 1819—24-1f

## NEW GOODS.

**GEORGE TROTTER & SON,**  
In addition to their former Importation last month,  
have received a further supply of the most

**ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE**

**GOODS,**

For the Spring and Summer,

That the Philadelphia Market affords; which,  
having been purchased upon the most mod-  
erate terms, they are determined to sell ex-  
tremely low for CASH IN HAND.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE

FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchian  
Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-  
low, orange, lilac, drab and brown,  
Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same col-  
ours

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings  
Parasols and Umbrellas  
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings  
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett  
Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe  
Florence, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black  
and changeable colours  
Yellow and blue Nankeens  
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres  
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings  
German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings  
Bed Tickings of every price and quality  
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted  
Blue, mixt and brown Cassinets

Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &  
Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-  
out heels

Low priced Hats  
Elegant and common Knives and Forks  
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons  
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks  
Liverpool China and common Ware, com-  
pletely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for  
rooms

And every other article in their line of  
business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819—26f

**Replevin Bonds,**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

## FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,  
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,  
MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,  
A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.  
The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.  
Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER,  
GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous  
to particularize.  
He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and ex-  
amine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,  
A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated  
RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.  
Lexington, July—29-1f

## NEW GOODS.

**Thompson & January,**

HAVE just received and are now opening,  
at their store on Main-street, formerly  
occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general  
assortment, suitable for the present and ensu-  
ing season, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes  
Fancy coloured ditto  
Thread Laces and Lace Veils  
Merino Shawls  
Lace Pillerines and Handkerchiefs  
Best doubled Levantines

Senshaws and Florence  
Bombazines and Bombazettes  
Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted  
Plain and figured Jackonett, Book, Mull  
and Leno Muslins

4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, assorted  
Do do Gingham, assorted  
White and coloured Cotton Socks, ass'd.  
Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks  
Ditto and coloured worsted ditto  
Corded Velvet and Velveteen  
London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres  
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets  
Striped and white Jeans  
Superfine white and printed Marsailles,  
with a variety of Silk & other Vestings  
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings  
Irish Linens and Long Lawns  
Linen and Cotton Checks  
Light and dark Calicoes  
Furniture and Cambric Dimities  
Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs  
Company and Flag Bandanna  
Buckskin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves  
Linen Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs  
Domestic Cottons and Checks  
Do Stripes and Chambrays  
Do Shirtings and Sheetings  
Plain and Furniture Checks  
A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.

Also, a General assortment of

**GROceries.**

Real French Brandy  
Do Madeira Wine  
Very old Jamaica Spirits  
Old Whiskey  
Loaf and Lump Sugar  
Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety  
Together with a large quantity of

**Liverpool and Queensware.**

All of which they will sell very low  
for Cash.

They have also on Commission, Bakerell,  
Page & Bakerell's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,  
by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.

Likewise a large assortment open for the accom-  
modation of private families, with Black Por-  
tland and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Moccasin Smiff, and Ital Span-  
ish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.  
Lexington, July 9, 1819—28-1f

## Dancing Academy.

**JOHN DARRAC,**  
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public generally, that his

**Dancing School,**

Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the e-  
legant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel,  
which he is now preparing for that purpose,  
next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are  
solicited to make immediate application to J.  
DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wick-  
liffe's Inn.

Days of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every  
week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty  
two.

Terms as heretofore.

A night School will also be opened for gen-  
tlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made  
up.

August 12, 1819—33f

## Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing  
to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small  
quantity, may be supplied by calling on the  
following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HEN-  
LEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS  
of Harrodsburgh; and Mr. SAMUEL PIL-  
KERTON, of Lexington, at the House of  
Seebree & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of  
sixty or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2  
75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb.  
Lexington, July 23d, 1819.—18-6t

## SALT.

THE Subscribers have Just Received,  
A quantity of Salt,

For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by  
the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHARDT.  
August 12, 1819.—33f

## NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Baldwin coun-  
ty, A. T. for safe keeping, a NEGRO who  
calls himself BILL, about 40 years of age, rather  
of a yellow complexion, about six feet high,  
—says he belongs to a man by the name of  
JOHN MYERS, in Lexington, Ky. He ap-  
pears not to have good sense, though I am of  
opinion he is deceitful.

ROBERT LEWIS, Shff.

## Shreve and Combs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
And are now opening for Sale,

ONE CASE of elegant double barreled  
FOWLING PIECES, London make, with  
scroll guards, double rollers, rain pan locks,  
break off, silver escutcheons, platina holes,  
gold bands, &c.

ONE CASE single barreled do. with spider  
sights, &c. &c.

**One Cask of Hardware,**

Consisting  
Bright standing Vices, assorted  
Brass bushed Coffee Mills  
Black Pump Hammers  
Saidl's Hammers  
Brass battery Kettles, wired and bailed  
10 inch Patent Brick Trowels, riveted  
Bright Thumb Latches and Iron Squares  
Iron and Brass headed Shovel and Tongs  
Patent Box Coffee Mills  
Steel Yards, from 30 to 250lbs.  
Patent Beams  
Strong Ward plate Stock Locks  
Fancy Gate do. do.  
6 barred Curry Combs  
Iron Sash Pulleys  
Japan'd Norfolk Thumb Latches  
Do Chest Handles  
4, 5, 6 inch closet Locks, complete  
6, 7, 8, 9 do. Knob Locks, do.  
Fine Fancy bitted Pad, double bolted Pad,  
Cupboard and Chest Locks  
4 keyed Till and Trunk Locks  
Brass Bag Locks  
Bright Hand Vices  
Saidl's Pincies, assorted  
Shoe Pinchers and Screws, assorted  
Joint Compasses and Ship Augurs  
Ghest Hinges  
Short handled Frying Pans, assorted

ALSO FOR SALE,

**Superior Domestic COTTONS,**

Manufactured at Providence, (R. I.)

Consisting of  
GINGHAMS,  
STRIPES,  
PLAIDS,  
CHAMBRAYS,  
CHECKS, and  
TICKING.

All which will be sold low for cash.

SHREVE & COMBS,  
Auct's & Com. Merchants.  
August 19, 1819—33-1f

## NEW GOODS.

**Alex'r. Parker & Son,**

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in  
addition to their former assortment,

**Broad Cloths, assorted,**

**Black Canton & colored Crapes, do.**

**Black & Italian Lutestrings, of the**

**best quality—and the very best**

**Imperial Gunpowder TEA,**

Which they will sell on the lowest terms for  
CASH.

Lexington, August 12.

## KENHAWA SALT.

THE subscriber having become the agent  
of Peter Grant, for vending the above  
named article, informs the public, that he has  
now, and will continue to keep on hand at his  
House, corner of Water & Main Cross-streets,  
and immediately opposite the end of the Low-  
er New Market-house, a constant supply of  
the above said SALT, as cheap as can be ob-  
tained in Lexington. He will receive in pay-  
ment therefor, at par, the current Notes of  
Kentucky, and notes on the following foreign  
Banks, viz:—

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville,  
Bank of Chillicothe,  
Franklin Bank of Columbus,  
Lancaster Ohio Bank,  
Bank of Marietta,  
Bank of Mountpleasant,  
Siota Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth,  
Banks of Steubenville,  
Bank of West Union,  
Western Reserve Bank,  
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,  
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,  
Bank of Vincennes and Branches,  
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana,  
Bank of Virginia and Branches,  
Farmers' do. of do. and Branches,  
Bank of the Valley and Branches,  
North Western Bank of Virginia.

WALTER CONNELL.  
Lexington, August 13th, 1819—33f

## For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and  
working on a farm for several years;  
but has recently been employed as a waiter  
in a Tavern. His character for industry, so-  
briety and honesty, is indisputable, and the  
owner's reason for selling him is on account of  
his leaving the state, and the man having a  
wife and family, from whom he does not wish  
to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.  
August 5, 1819—32-1f

## Office of the Commissary

General of Subsistence,

Washington, Aug. 2, 1819.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That sepa-  
rate Proposals will be received at the  
Office of the Commissary General of Subsist-  
ence, until the 31st day of October next, in-  
clusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for  
the use of the troops of the United State, to  
be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as fol-  
lows:

At BOSTON.

1040 barrels of prime pork  
2100 do fine flour  
360 do proof whiskey  
14600 pounds soap  
5500 do candles  
230 bushels salt  
3650 gallons vinegar  
820 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEW-YORK.

765 barrels of prime pork  
1575 do fine flour  
270 do proof whiskey  
10935 pounds of soap  
4025 do candles  
157 bushels salt  
2745 gallons vinegar  
690 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At ALBANY.

104 barrels of prime pork  
210 do fine flour  
36 do proof whiskey  
1460 pounds soap  
550 do candles  
23 bushels salt  
365 gallons vinegar  
82 bushels peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At SACKETT'S HARBOR.

676 barrels of prime pork  
1365 do fine flour  
234 do proof whiskey  
9490 pounds soap  
3575 do candles  
150 bushels salt  
2572 gallons vinegar  
533 bushels peas or beans

One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one  
third on the first day of August, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of December,  
1820.

At PLATTSBURG.

260 barrels of prime pork  
525 do fine flour  
90 do proof whiskey  
3650 pounds soap  
1375 do candles  
58 bushels salt  
912 gallons vinegar  
205 bushels peas or beans

One third on the first day of June, 1820; one  
third on the first day of October, 1820; and the  
remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At NIAGARA.

125 barrels of prime pork  
252 do fine flour  
43 do proof whiskey  
1752 pounds of soap  
660 do candles  
28 bushels salt  
438 gallons vinegar  
98 bushels peas or beans

One third on the first day of June, 1820; one  
third on the first day of October, 1820; and the  
remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At DETROIT.

1620 barrels of prime pork  
2100 do fine flour  
350 do proof whiskey  
14500 pounds soap  
5500 do candles  
230 bushels salt  
3650 gallons vinegar  
800 bushels peas or beans

One half on the first of June, 1820; and the  
remainder on the first day of September, 1820.

At PHILADELPHIA.

153 barrels of prime pork  
315 do fine flour  
54 do proof whiskey  
2230 pounds of soap  
819 do candles  
58 bushels salt  
549 gallons vinegar  
144 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At BALTIMORE.

255 barrels of prime pork  
525 do fine flour  
90 do proof whiskey  
3645 pounds soap  
1365 do candles  
53 bushels salt  
915 gallons vinegar  
240 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At GREENLAW'S POINT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

204 barrels of prime pork  
420 do fine flour  
72 do proof whiskey  
2916 pounds soap  
1092 do candles  
42 bushels salt  
732 gallons vinegar  
192 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NORFOLK.

265 barrels prime pork  
546 do fine flour  
94 do proof whiskey  
3791 pounds soap  
1420 do candles  
55 bushels salt  
581 gallons vinegar  
250 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At U. S. ARSENAL, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

78 barrels of prime pork  
157 do fine flour

27 do proof whiskey  
1095 pounds soap  
412 do candles  
18 bushels salt  
273 gallons vinegar  
61 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

104 barrels of prime pork  
210 do fine flour  
36 do proof whiskey  
1460 pounds soap  
550 do candles  
23 bushels salt  
365 gallons vinegar  
82 bushels peas or beans

One third on the first day of June, 1820; one  
third on the first day of October, 1820; and the  
remainder on the first day of February, 1821.

At CHARLESTON, S. C.

364 barrels of prime pork  
735 do fine flour  
126 do proof whiskey  
1110 pounds soap  
1925 do candles  
80 bushels salt  
1277 gallons vinegar  
287 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At FERNANDINA, (Amelia Island.)

520 barrels of prime pork  
1051 do fine flour  
180 do proof whiskey  
7300 pounds soap  
2700 do candles  
115 bushels salt  
1825 gallons vinegar  
450 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

At ST. LOUIS.

2080 barrels of prime pork  
4200 do fine flour  
720 do proof whiskey  
29200 pounds soap  
11000 do candles  
460 bushels salt  
4600 gallons vinegar  
7300 bushels peas or beans

The whole quantity on the 15th April, 1820.

At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAW.

104 barrels prime pork  
210 do fine flour  
36 do proof whiskey  
1460 pounds soap  
550 do candles  
23 bushels salt  
365 gallons vinegar  
82 bushels peas or beans

One half on the first day of June, 1820; and the  
remainder on the first day of December, 1820.

At NATCHITOCHES, PED RIVER.

208 barrels of prime pork  
420 do fine flour  
72 do proof whiskey  
2920 pounds soap  
1100 do candles  
46 bushels salt  
730 gallons vinegar  
164 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one  
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and  
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.



UNITED STATES BANK.

The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with having taken this establishment "into his special keeping." We do not believe this report: because Mr. CRAWFORD is too much of a republican, and too much of a gentleman, openly to sanction, right or wrong, the conduct of any institution whatever. He is said to have written a circular to the Senators and Representatives of the United States, advising them that he had issued orders to the collectors of the different ports not to receive in payment of duties, any branch notes that were payable elsewhere than at those ports. Now we cannot consider this as matter of fact, by any means whatever. Had president CHEVES, or any of his mighty—his powerful—and his most puissant cashiers, or any others of his piling sycophants, originated the scheme, it would not have been at all surprising. But the secretary places too high an estimate on his own principles, and the dignity of the government, to have been the father of the measure, if it exists. *Tricks* belong within the walls of banks—and not to a sterling officer of the American cabinet.

ENGLISH PATRIOTISM.

Meetings have been held in a number of towns in England, and the sense of the people expressed in favor of a radical reform of representation in parliament. In one or two instances they have proceeded so far as to elect members of the House of Commons, who have promised to go up to the house at the next session and demand seats.

The most considerable display of energy and independence was at Smithfield. Eighteen resolutions were there passed, couched in terms as strong as human language would allow. Among other things, they disclaim any participation in the cowardly confinement of the brave Napoleon, as a prisoner, on the rock of St. Helena.

We trust the friends of reform will ultimately succeed. Taxation and oppression cannot much longer be endured, in the manner it is practised by the British government. In the reign of Richard III, the spirited Wat Tyler, at the head of an enraged collection of people, marched to the throne and coerced the redress of a grievance. We should like to hear of his example being followed—and to hear of Carleton house being besieged, until the Prince Regent would extend the arm of justice to every quarter of his dominions.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The extensive factory of Messrs. Brand, Postlethwait, & Co. in the vicinity of this town, is in operation. About 1,000 spindles are worked—and twenty hundred dozen of cotton spun weekly. A Sunday school is established, which is superintended in person by the owners.

MATHEMATICAL.

QUESTION. If the managers of a banking establishment be weak, and careless about the preservation of principle—and the main spring be rotten and corrupt—what will be the result of its operations? ANSWER. Meanness.

The Bank of Greenville has recently declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months. There is, in the Russellville paper, an official notification of this fact.

FIRE.

Maysville, in this state, was visited on the 3d inst. by fire. A considerable number of old buildings were destroyed by the element. But it seems not to be a circumstance much regretted, as new houses of a different character will be likely soon to supply the places of those burnt down.

NEW PAPER.

By Sunday night's mail we received the first number of a new paper published at Nacogdoches, in the Province of Texas. It is edited by *Eli Harris*, formerly of this town. On account of the want of materials, the paper is yet small. But this is entirely to be looked over, & much credit is due the proprietor, because of his being foremost in making an establishment in the new Republic of Texas.

United States Bank stock sold at Philadelphia, on the 30th ult. at 95 1-4. In New York 95 was offered—but no sales.

TO THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, (Secretary of War.)

SIR—The liberty which is assumed in placing your name at the head of this letter, proceeds from motives of the purest kind. My object will be to shew you that even the most sagacious statesmen can be mistaken in the prospective view, which they sometimes take of the highest concerns of a nation. The distinguished personage whom I now address—and whose integrity and forecast have but few rivals in others—seems to have given more weight and perfection to poor human nature, than it deserves. I allude distinctly to the period when the national bank charter was passed.

You remember you were one of the parents of that bill, in the house of representatives of the United States. During the different stages, through which it passed previous to perfection, your zeal was always conspicuous in its favor. You were emphatically right: because you thought a national bank would be a national blessing: you thought that great facilities would be afforded to the fiscal affairs of the United States: you thought, too, that men would be selected whose disposition it would be to administer this great institution, and its different branches, with intelligence and impartiality, unguided by either favor, fear, or affection: you looked only at the bright side of the character of man. I also thought favorably of the bank, and of the objects which it was designed to effect. But I fear we have both been mistaken. We did not dream then of the great probability of the mother bank, and all its branches, ultimately falling into the hands of pseudo politicians and unprincipled speculators—of a set of licensed gentry, whose vested discretion permits them to adopt a new rule for every new transaction, and by which they are enabled to wreak their narrow-hearted vengeance on all who do not bow down at the footstool of an aristocracy, the greatest characteristic of which is composed of impudence and ignorance.

Can it be expected, sir, that an institution will continue to be a favorite with the people of the United States, whose leading and powerful efforts are intended to lay that very people under lordly contribution, and to compel the citizens of each neighborhood, in which a petty branch may be located, to tremble with reverential awe before the Deity of corruption, as they pass by the sign board, marked "OFFICE OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES"? No! Such an expectation would be unreasonable. Yet, if my information does not deceive me, those are the calculations of many of the incumbents in the different directories of the U. S. bank, and its numerous branches. To include in this remark every individual, of every directory, would be unjust. This I personally know. But all great fountains of political depravity, make it a matter of *arch duplicity* to enshroud their deep laid schemes of meanness beneath what they consider plausible appearances. Thus you often see a minority of *honest men*, in corporate establishments, mixed up with purse-proud individuals, destitute of mind—united with school-boy vanity, without any solid merit—and hence that minority is, in certain cases, driven to the humiliating necessity of humbly yielding to this puffed-up importance, created from materials of the *sheerest nothingness*. But the patronage of all governments is immense, and we must tamely acknowledge the "powers that be."

These are not the wild vagaries of momentary reflection. At one period, since its establishment, I thought the bank of the United States of infinite service to the operations of government—and to the happiness of the people. Indeed it was once so. But at that time matters connected with it, in order to render the institution popular, were conducted with the utmost circumspection. Its administrators were successful. A majority of the nation were satisfied. Alas! the aristocratic venom was still concealed. For, by this time, power had been obtained. An imaginary independence was acquired: and the *American nobility* seized the opportunity to commence their "reign of terror." That reign is still continued. But, in a republic like ours, formed upon the splendid basis of the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, the corrective is, and I trust ever will remain, IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Who are the present warm supporters

of the U. S. bank? Who are they that espouse its cause in street conversations? I will answer for you. They are exceedingly fine gentlemen: men of vast figure in society: men, whose gaudy appearance would authorize a belief that they were worth thousands and thousands: but, unfortunately, they are men largely indebted to the institution; and whose sentiments are regulated by the scale of favor they expect to receive when their notes are to be offered for renewal. Such an array of substantial advocates may sustain a system for a while. Their influence, however, is not of a character that can last. The public will, as felt and expressed by the yeomanry of the nation, must, and ought to prevail.

There are many circumstances which tell badly for the management of the bank. Through the medium of the newspapers, your notice will have been attracted to them. I will just glance at one or two matters which I think extremely inauspicious to its future prosperity.

Too much power is given to the cashiers of the branches. They receive the commands of the mother bank. To them all the secrets of their operations are confided—and the branch directories are constrained to receive these petty officers in as much state, and listen to their messages with as much attention, as if they were enthroned princes delivering their sovereign will to a set of abject subjects. Remonstrance against this course, on the part of directors, is useless. It only produces dismissal from office. Others succeed them, at the nod of these cashiers, who, or a majority of whom, must not even look displeased at their management. Accommodations are given at the will of these *noble lordlings*, and if the accommodated do not truckle to all their wishes, they are modestly saluted with a writ.

Another objection is, that the cashier and directors of each branch bank, have too much latitude allowed them in making new laws. For I aver it to be a fact, generally known and believed, that several of these wise provisions have been made, while the enactors must have been well convinced that debtors would not submit, that they would suffer their notes to be protested, and suffer suit against them. Who, in this government, has breathed the air of FREEDOM—who, that has been accustomed to enjoy the rights of speech—who, in America, that has been reared up in the great principles which gave impulse to our revolution, and which fired, throughout the glorious contest, the patriotic bosoms of our ancestors—who, thus situated, and who has fixed a just estimate on these favored benedictions of Heaven, would consent to become the humble cat-paw of ARISTOCRACY, created under a doubtful construction of the constitution—and the practical result of many of whose acts would reflect no credit on a Spanish banditti? With the most profound respect to your superior judgment, I answer that no genuine republic can do this. The constitution of the U. S. gives to the governmental heads, patronage enough, without extending it, through the agency of corrupt corporations, into every state in the union. Especially, as these agencies, in most cases, are wielded by the cashiers, who were generally, before the creation of the U. S. bank, miserable, obscure underlings in the local banks of Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

There are individuals, engaged in busy life, who, in their counting rooms, in their shops, and in their professional offices are punctual, correct and fair in their various transactions. But who, on account of the frailty of nature, and the uncultivated state of their intellectual faculties, "when armed with a little brief authority," know not how to exercise it. In order to gain a fastidious importance, they suffer themselves to become petty tyrants. They must attract notice: and they prefer to figure in disgrace and contempt, than to remain unobscured. Such men as these are unfit to direct an institution, established by the highest authority of a great Republic. Yet, if you will examine the archives of the mother bank, men of this description will be found on the list of directors.

I object, too, to the method which has been pursued in the appointment of cashiers. Is it, I would ask, sound policy to send a man, raised entirely in a commercial city, the incidents of whose life have wholly transpired among a commercial people, to an agricultural state to fill that office? Does he know and properly consider the wants, the disposi-

tions, and the resources of an agricultural community? Certainly he cannot. But tied down by old prejudices, and the rigid exactions of commerce, he soon disgusts the people among whom he resides, and the consequence is that the institution, in which he acts a part becomes unpopular.

The legislature of Kentucky, at its last session, attempted, by imposing a heavy tax, to remove the branches of the U. S. bank from the state. The object was not effected in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *McCulloch vs. the state of Maryland*. That decision, though once greatly admired by the friends of the bank, has not had a happy effect in the western country. The managers of the branches have entrenched themselves behind the opinion of the court, and have become infinitely more saucy than they were before. They have become the instruments of oppression. This heavy calamity cannot be avoided immediately. But there is an expedient in the hands of a free and mighty people that must be resorted to.

EPAMINONDAS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. I

Much has been said and written, on the distress of the country, produced by financial derangements. Essays and series of essays, flowing from all the presses of the state, have proposed to scrutinize the root of the malady, and have prescribed various palliatives and cures. The abstract question is either too deep for common comprehension, or the manner of treating it has been too deficient in palpable illustration. I do not assume to denounce and postpone the proscriptions which have been offered.

To urge a scheme, which has been merely suggested, but which has been thought too bold, to be treated with proper attention, is the only privilege I ask. It is now time that some general sentiment should prevail, in order that our approaching legislature may be instructed, whether they are to attempt to heal the wound, or to suffer it to fester and gangrene until a course of painful nature shall throw off the noxious affection. No course which has been submitted, has acquired popular preponderance; but all is discord and warring and distress—and like the flight of a beaten army, there is no rally around a common standard.

The opinion which I advocate and urge, is, that nothing can afford immediate and permanent benefit and relief, but a law forcing the creditor to take the property of the debtor at a part of its fair valuation and intrinsic worth. This number shall be devoted to a refutation of the schemes heretofore proposed, and in my next I will attempt to respond to and dispel all the objections which can be urged against my proposition.

By way of washing my hands of the imputation of biased and interested feelings, I will declare in the outset, that I am not in want of the charity of creditors, and I defy their claims and their extortion.

A large and respectable portion of the community advocate, industry, economy and retrenchment. The debtor is told with reproach—"You have been deaf to the admonitions of prudence; you have been extravagant in your expenditures, visionary in your speculations, and dashing in your adventures. You sir, who ask that your time of payment may be delayed, or that your creditor may be compelled to accept your worthless property, have rashly anticipated a profitable result from your exportation to New-Orleans. You have been so dull as to imagine, that the streams of your state, would swell like a torrent, whenever you beamed; that your produce would be borne on the bosom of the placid Ohio, and hurried to a golden market, along the rapid and majestic Mississippi. And, you sir, who have rolled in domestic splendour, and have reposed in the bowers of luxurious ease, would also have the effrontery, to ask of the prudent and honest creditor to take your chariot, your plate and your jewels, for the debt you owe. So, suffer the fruits of your folly; abandon your extravagance, and learn the ways of industry and economy."

Such is the reasoning and language of those who maintain that mode of reform and relief. I must not be understood to derogate from the propriety of industry and economy. They are the most solid stamina of a nation's strength, and happiness and glory. It is only objected that they do not go far enough, and are too tardy in their movements. Things are too calamitous and desperate for such slow and watery correctives. The smooth and gentle operation of oil may remove a shallow affection of the system. But when some giant of a distemper shakes the frame, we must call in the more potent aid of mercury. Could it be established, that the present hard times, would only brash off the flimsy, and cobweb and unsubstantial part of the community, and such as have no capital and never deserved credit, a conviction would at the same time be carried, that the legislature should not interfere. But if it can be proved from actual facts in the country, that the solvent as well as the bankrupt will suffer, and that ruin and destruction will fall upon some of the most healthy members of the body politic, it must be likewise demonstrated, that policy, humanity and justice, equally demand relief and protection.

Delicacy forbids me from entering into details; but rumour will establish the truth of what I assert.

Slaves which sold some time ago, could command the most ready money, have fallen to an inadequate value. A slave which hires for 80 or \$100 per annum, may be purchased for 300 or \$400. An house and lot on Limestone street, for which \$15,000 had been offered some time past, sold under the officer's hammer for \$1,300. An house and lot, which I am informed was bought for \$10,000 after \$6000 had been paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage for \$1500, leaving the original purchaser, (besides his advances) \$3500 in debt. A number of sales, which excited at the same time astonishment and pity, have occurred in this town. Comparisons of local suffering, should not be indulged in, but I am told that Lexington is less afflicted than almost any part of the state.

From estimates which have been made, of the quantity of the circulating medium, it is ascertained that debtors have not the capability of paying their dues. Those who are skilled in such calculations, will be convinced that the estimate is completely attainable, as well as arithmetically correct. How then is money to be procured? Many of those citizens heretofore considered as safe and enterprising, as any which our state can boast, are involved in a debt, which, in other times they could have easily discharged, but under the existing and unforeseen calamity, no power or resource can enable them to meet.

Some other medium than that of paper and coin must be resorted to. The same causes which produce a scarcity of money, must likewise be the means of sacrificing property. When I speak of a sacrifice of property, it must not be understood, that I approve or coincide with those rash and visionary ideas which has misled, defamed and almost ruined our town. The mania for lot and land speculation some years past, argued poorly in favor of the understanding of those who promoted it, and its victims have no claims to forbearance and mercy. They brandished the spark which kindled their own explosion. I mean a sacrifice of property, the use and profits of which overabounds in a short time, the price for which it sold, and whose intrinsic value makes the purchaser blush, and causes the debtor to groan in anguish. To what will such times lead, unless a helping hand is afforded. Those who owe debts, whatever may be their bulk of property, must inevitably sink into ruin and want. Those who are elevated above pecuniary pressures and who are unwilling to banquet on the mangled ruins of their dissipated neighbours, will be the sad spectators of derangement and suffering. But those various harpies, who snatch by stealth what they have no industry to acquire, and those merciless Shylocks who would whet the knife for the flesh of the miserable debtor, will aggrandize wealth and trample upon virtue and enterprise.

Property will settle into different hands. Money, instead of flowing in free and healthy channels, will be locked up in the stagnating pools of misery and corruption. The generous and the noble will give place to the niggardly end mean.

The suspension of specie payments is the proposition next in importance, in alleviation of the distresses of the country. Since the defalcation in our independent bank system, it is believed that few are so short sighted, as to look to them for assistance. The general disgust which they have universally excited, has consigned them to that degradation which they have ever merited. Banks lead to foolish speculations, and entice to heavy embarrassments, from which they have neither the power or mercy to redeem. They are syrens which captivate and delude, that they may entangle and destroy. That a corporation has no soul is as true in fact as in law.

Unless we say to the banks "go on and pour out floods of your paper, and we will have the foolish credulity to suppose that your stumps, like the philosopher's stone, will convert your notes into gold & silver—a stoppage in specie payments cannot give relief. Even then it would be temporary, and hence its assistance would cease, the distress of the country, like the rolling snow-ball, would be accumulated by distance.

The individual creditor, whom it is hoped, has some mercy and forbearance, would be changed for the bank creditor, whom we know is deficient in both, and to this scene of horrors, we should have the additional calamity of the rankest and foulest bank speculation.

The reprieve scheme, which is the last I shall notice, is also a mere palliative. Can reprieves generate gold and silver? No! a change for better times is all the consolation which they can afford, and the only fund to which the debtor can look for the payment of his debts. Add to this the fascination which a long day of payment possesses over the human mind.

Death is a dreadful stroke, but it is robbed of its terrors by distance, and the lingering patient never despairs until he is tumbling down the precipice of eternity—so it is with the state of insolvency. The debtor anxiously looks to better times, and is borne up on the wings of hope, even after every vestige of support is withdrawn.

Nothing but a property law can answer the desired end, and to that end we must inevitably yield at last. It is better that the expedient should be resorted to, with cheerfulness, than that we should be driven to it by force and despair.

ARISTIDES.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 23.

GENERAL BOYD.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply—

Mr. WILBERFORCE preface his motion for a grant of remuneration to General Boyd, by a short statement of the circumstances on which the claim was founded. The officer, who was a native of the United, had in early life rendered a great service to the cause of this country in the East Indies, at a very critical period of our affairs there. He was at that time the commander of a corps in the service of the Nizam. A large French force and a small English force being not far distant from each other, the commander of the latter apprehending a sudden attack from the former, applied to General Boyd at midnight for assistance, a request with which he did not hesitate for a moment to comply. It subsequently proved that the alarm was unfounded, but Gen. Boyd's friendly zeal was handsomely acknowledged by the British government at Calcutta. To himself, however, it proved highly injurious, for the artifices of the French party at the court of the Nizam, were so successful, that he was deprived of a situation from which he was then in the receipt of 9000l. a year. Having been unable to obtain any compensation in India, he came to this country, and gained at his own request, what it was considered would be very beneficial, although at little expense to the public, namely, permission to take a cargo of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States; by which, it was calculated he might make fifty or sixty thousand pounds.—The East India Company, recognizing General Boyd's services, gave him that permission, and by his Majesty's government he was furnished with a special licence to protect him, even should a war unfortunately break out between this country and the United States. The committee would, however, hear with concern and surprise, that notwithstanding those precautions, the vessel in which General Boyd shipped the saltpetre, touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land some passengers, was there detained, and condemned by the Vice Admiralty court—for twenty years ago courts of that description were not like those of the present day, over which persons of professional experience and high character were selected to preside. Although thus deprived of the advantages to which he was so justly entitled, Gen. Boyd maintained his original good will towards England, in proof of which he (Mr. Wilberforce) would read a letter from a general officer in the British service, who during the late war in America, commanded on the frontier of Canada, near the spot on which Gen. Boyd had a command on the part of the United States—the Honorable Gentleman here read the letter in question, which was from Gen. De Rotteburg to W. Melan, Esq. and spoke in high terms of the liberal and handsome conduct of General Boyd.]

After the conclusion of the war with America, an application had been made on the part of General Boyd to the British government for some remuneration for the loss which he had sustained in consequence of his conduct in India. It was recommended both at the Secretary of State's office and at the Treasury, that the subject should be brought before Parliament, and submitted to the investigation of a committee. This was done and the committee sat last session. In the committee there were several points of difference, but by far the larger portion of the members of it acquiesced in the justice of Gen. Boyd's claim, although they did not agree as to the extent to which it ought to be allowed.—Eventually they came to a resolution, which he would read. [The honorable gentleman here read the resolution of the committee detailing the circumstances which he had just described, and recommending the case of Gen. Boyd to the consideration of Parliament.] It appeared to him (Mr. Wilberforce) to be peculiarly desirable to shew the inhabitants of the United States, by the proceeding of the British house of commons on the present occasion, that we did not consider them with any unfriendly feeling, or entertain towards them any prejudices incompatible with the full performance of justice. He would therefore move, that a sum of not less than 6000l. be granted to his majesty, for the purpose of remunerating Gen. Boyd, &c.

Mr. MARRYAT contended that General Boyd had no claim whatever on this country. He referred to the evidence taken before the committee to shew, in the first place, that on the occasion alluded to in India, General Boyd had not moved from his position in aid of the British; and in the second place, that he had endeavored to magnify his losses with a view to obtain a larger sum than that to which, even were the justice of his claim allowed, he was fairly entitled. If Gen. Boyd had insured his cargo of saltpetre for the sum which he expected to obtain by it, he would have sustained no loss; but choosing to run the risk he had no right to be distinguished from other individuals in similar situations.—There was nothing in his profession in India, which entitled him to favorable consideration; and he (Mr. Marryat) confessed himself surprised at the interest taken by the honorable member for Bamber, in an individual, who at the head of 2000 mercenaries, had been ready to fight for any power which might think fit to employ him. Such a person was certainly no friend to "peace and good-will among men," and in India especially, was a very dangerous character. He could not consent that the tax-



es wrung from the people should be im-  
providently lavished; and being satisfied  
that the claim set up on the present  
occasion was totally unfounded, he should  
certainly take the sense of the committee  
on the resolution.

Mr. Wilberforce was sure the commit-  
tee would believe, that if it had appear-  
ed to the committee appointed to investi-  
gate General Boyd's claim, that any  
fraudulent attempt had been made to im-  
pose on them, they would have flung  
back the application with disdain and  
indignation. There was nothing in the  
evidence to warrant such an imputation.  
[The honorable gentleman here read  
parts of the evidence to substantiate his  
assertion, and to explain the circumstan-  
ces attending the insurance of the cargo  
of saltpetre.] The honorable gentle-  
man who had just sat down had spoken  
hardly of the conduct of a young man  
whose ardent spirit had led him to en-  
gage in military enterprises in the East  
Indies, in order that he might qualify  
himself to serve his own country more  
effectually at a subsequent period of his  
life. Unquestionably it was, that by the  
friendly conduct pursued towards the  
British cause in India, by General Boyd,  
his personal prospects had been wholly  
clouded. He trusted, therefore, that  
the committee would not coincide in the  
honorable member's opinions, but would  
grant to General Boyd that fair remunera-  
tion to which he was entitled; and he  
extremely regretted that a dear friend of  
his (Mr. Grant) who had been a member  
of the committee appointed to investi-  
gate Gen. Boyd's title to remunera-  
tion, was no longer in the house to bear  
testimony to its validity.

Mr. H. Gurney observed, that there  
were only two of the committee who  
were of opinion that the petitioner was  
not entitled to remuneration. The house  
ought to consider that this was a service  
rendered by a foreigner. It would have  
been but the duty and interest of a Brit-  
ish subject so placed, to have assisted  
his country; but Gen. Boyd had no in-  
terest to serve; on the contrary, he per-  
formed this service at a great disadvan-  
tage to himself.

Mr. T. Wilson thought General Boyd  
ought to have insured his property  
against all risks. In the event of a loss  
at sea he would have been placed in the  
same situation as he now was. He felt  
himself bound to oppose the grant.

Sir J. Mackintosh, as a member of  
the Committee, felt it necessary to say a  
few words on this occasion. He had not  
been able to attend the committee as of-  
ten as he could wish, but he felt it his  
duty, from what he had seen, to sup-  
port the proposed grant. There was no  
doubt entertained of the extent of the  
service or of the justice of the remunera-  
tion given by the India company.—  
This remuneration was permission to  
take a cargo of saltpetre to America,  
from which he would have realized a  
very great profit. Of this profit he was  
deprived by the cargo having been se-  
ized by British officers. Having lost the  
reward given by the India Company,  
General Boyd appealed not to the jus-  
tice, but to the equity and liberality of  
Parliament, for some recompense for  
his services. If he understood the ob-  
jections urged against the motion, they  
were two-fold. First, that Gen. Boyd  
ought to have protected himself from  
loss by insuring his cargo; and 2dly,  
because there had been some misstate-  
ments relative to the amount of loss.—If  
the vessel had been lost at sea, or cap-  
tured by a French privateer, the first  
would be undoubtedly a good argument  
against any claim on this country, but  
here the case was different. How was  
this property lost to General Boyd? It  
was lost by the act of British officers,  
and therefore by the act of the British  
government.—(hear!) How was he to  
provide against this? Suppose the com-  
pensation had been in money, and that  
Gen. Boyd had been robbed of it by offi-  
cers professedly acting under the British  
government, would it be contended  
that he had no claim on this country?  
Undoubtedly not. And yet the principle  
is the same. This gentleman could not  
have an idea that he ought to insure  
property received from this country  
against the acts of this country. This  
was in fact giving with one hand and  
taking away with the other. He had not  
minutely examined the accounts laid  
before the committee, but from what he  
had heard of General Boyd's character, from  
what he had been told of his ignorance  
of mercantile affairs, he could not for a  
moment suppose that he had been guilty  
of any intentional mis-statement. In-  
deed it would have been madness in him  
to have done so, as the thing was so  
easily discoverable. Under all these cir-  
cumstances he felt himself bound to  
support the motion.

Mr. Finlay opposed, and Mr. Brough-  
am and Mr. Forbes supported the mo-  
tion.

Sir Isaac Coffin was acquainted with  
Gen. Boyd, and could assure the House  
that that gentleman was incapable of any  
wilful mis-statement of his affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ob-  
served, that if the House turned their  
attention to the great services rendered  
by the Marquis Wellesley to this coun-  
try, they would find that a considerable  
part of those services would have cost  
much blood and treasure, were it not  
for the assistance rendered by General  
Boyd, at Hyderabad—he felt it due to  
that gentleman to support the motion.

The House resumed, the Report was  
brought up and ordered to be received  
to-morrow.

LONDON, July 13.  
The Emperor of Russia is expected  
at Warsaw, in September, when there  
is to be a general review of the Polish  
army.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Late and Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30.

The fine sailing ship *Martha*, Capt.  
Sketchley, arrived here on Saturday, in  
31 days from Liverpool, which port she  
left on the morning of the 26th ult. The  
editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*  
have received papers to the 24th, and  
London papers to the evening of the  
23d July. Those of the latter dates are  
principally filled with accounts of nu-  
merous meetings of the people in vari-  
ous places, on the subject of their griev-  
ances. The meeting at Smithfield on the  
21st, caused considerable alarm in  
London; the mayor stated that infor-  
mation had been laid before, on oath,  
that it was intended by the meeting to  
proceed to acts of open violence and  
bloodshed. The numbers assembled at  
Smithfield were estimated at from 50 to  
90,000, who peaceably dispersed in the  
afternoon.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed circular  
letters to the lords lieutenants of the  
manufacturing counties, directing them  
to give orders to the yeomanry cavalry  
to hold themselves in readiness to assist  
the magistrates in the preservation of  
the public peace. It is stated that ap-  
proximately 120,000 men are enrolled in  
the reform societies in Yorkshire, Lan-  
cashire, and Cheshire.

Don Onis proceeded from Paris on the  
11th July for Madrid. The last  
Madrid papers, it is confirmed that he  
is to be the prime minister of Spain.

Among the rumors that had reached  
London, it was said King Ferdinand had  
determined to accompany the grand ex-  
pedition for South America.

A report had reached England that  
the Algerines had declared war against  
Spain; but the last letters from Genoa,  
as late as the 10th July, do not confirm  
the report.

Intelligence from Berlin states, that  
"recent investigations in Prussia and oth-  
er countries have proved the existence  
of secret democratic societies, whose  
proceedings are of a treasonable nature."  
A complete plan of a republican consti-  
tution had been seized in Germany.

An order in council of the 12th July  
prohibits the exportation of gunpowder,  
saltpetre, or any sort of arms and am-  
munition, to the ports within the domi-  
nion of Spain.

Parliament was prorogued on the  
15th, to the 24th of August.

## LATEST FROM SPAIN.

A letter received at Baltimore, by the  
Peter Arnold, from an intelligent mer-  
chant in Havana, says—"Our advices  
from Spain are to the 5th July, and state  
that thecession of the Floridas will not  
be ratified. This has already intimi-  
dated the minds of many people here, in  
the apprehension of a war between the  
two countries; but this is all a fal-lal.  
The United States will take possession,  
and Spain will not oppose it, although  
her relations with England will not allow  
her to give her open sanction. *Balt. Pat.*

**MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
*Abstract of the laws and regulations re-  
lative to deposits for coinage, at the  
Mint of the United States in Phila-  
delphia.*

1. Deposits of gold and Silver, to any  
amount (except very small deposits,  
say under the value of \$50, when inferior  
to the legal standard) will be received  
at the Mint, from any individual or pub-  
lic body, at any time in working hours;  
though it is desirable that they should be  
made during the forenoon.

2. About 12 o'clock on the next day  
after the deposit is made, when the As-  
sayer will have ascertained its quality,  
the depositor will receive from the treas-  
urer a certificate of its real intrinsic val-  
ue, without any deduction, except a very  
small one for regning, when the qual-  
ity is under the legal standard; and this  
certificate will entitle the owner to re-  
ceive from the treasurer of the mint its  
full amount in specie, as soon as it shall  
have been coined; or the certificate will  
be immediately taken at most of the  
banks in the city, and the amount paid,  
either without any discount, or at most,  
not exceeding one-half or one per cent.

## Appointments by the President.

Colonel Nathan Townsend, of the ar-  
my, and one of the most distinguished  
officers in the late war, has been ap-  
pointed *Paymaster General of the army*, in  
the place of Robert Brent, Esq. re-  
signed on account of ill health.

Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, Con-  
sul of the United States for the Port of  
Marseilles.

Michael Hogan, of New-York, Com-  
mercial Agent at the Havanna.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, At-  
torney of the United States for Kentucky  
District.

James R. Pringle, of South Carolina,  
Collector of the Customs for the Dis-  
trict west of the Allegheny Mountain in  
the State of Virginia.

Henry C. Neale, Register of Willis  
for the county of Washington, in the  
District of Columbia, vice James H.  
Blake, deceased.

**DIED.**  
In this town on the 11th inst. Mr. NATHANIEL  
GIST, after a lingering and painful illness.

In this county, on the 14th inst. Mr. SAMUEL  
CADDWELL, who has left a small, though a  
disconsolate family to deplore his untimely  
death.

Suddenly in this town, on the 7th inst. Mr.  
JACOB JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, and for many  
years a respectable Bookseller. He was a  
worthy citizen.

In Louisville, on the 1st inst. after a painful  
illness, Doctor WILLIAM M. BRIDGES, Chair-  
man of the Louisville Medical Society.

## To the Public.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania Univer-  
sity, in communicating to the public that  
the ensuing session will begin on Wednesday  
the 29th of this month, have the satisfaction  
to state that, during the past year, the most gra-  
tifying proofs have been afforded of the im-  
proved condition of the institution. The number  
of students greatly exceeded that of any prior  
year since the establishment of the University;  
and their progress in education, as evinced  
at the late commencement, was highly creditable  
to their diligence and to the ability of their  
instructors. These are happy results of the  
just confidence of the community in the Pre-  
sident, professors and tutors, and of the sys-  
tem of regulations prepared, with great care,  
for the government of the College, after con-  
sulting the experience of the most highly re-  
puted seminaries in the United States. It was  
not to be anticipated that this system, in all its  
parts would command unanimous approbation;  
and accordingly one or two of its provisions  
have been the subject of some animadversion.  
It has been objected, that the vacation is too  
long, and that it would be better to divide it  
between different parts of the year. The en-  
tire period of vacation is less in this college  
than in any other whose by-laws the Trust-  
ees have had an opportunity of examining.  
It was considered preferable to assign the  
whole of the warm months of the summer  
and September, when a certain degree of re-  
laxation is necessary, than to appropriate any  
portion of it to the winter, the most favorable  
season for intense study. Nor will the time be  
lost by the industrious student, who will employ  
it in a review of his past studies, in prepara-  
tion for the future, and in acquiring ornamental  
accomplishments. The practice varies, in this  
respect, in other colleges, according to the pecu-  
liar condition of the society where they hap-  
pen to be situated. In William and Mary the  
vacation, much longer than it is here, is alto-  
gether in the summer and early part of the fall.  
The trustees, in all the regulations which they  
have adopted, having had the object constantly  
in view of rendering the University useful  
and respectable, will not fail to change this or  
any other regulation which shall be found in-  
compatible with that object, or contrary to the  
wishes of the public, whose convenience they  
will be always anxious to consult and promote.  
They have afforded an evidence of this dispo-  
sition by repealing the requisition, upon stu-  
dents entering in advanced classes, to pay the  
tuition fees incident to the previous classes.

The rule which requires the performance of  
divine service at least once every Sabbath in  
the chapel of the University, has also been the  
subject of some observations. It is in the fol-  
lowing terms: "It shall be the duty of the Pre-  
sident, or, in his absence, one of the profes-  
sors, to perform divine service, on every Sab-  
bath, at least once, in the Chapel of the Uni-  
versity, to such officers and students as may  
choose to attend; and it is particularly enjoined  
upon the students to attend public worship  
somewhere on the Sabbath." It will be seen  
that it is imperative; exclusively applicable to  
no existing incumbent; and entirely optional  
on the part of those who may attend the ser-  
vice. A similar regulation exists in most, if not  
in every other well organized college in the  
U. States, with the important difference, that  
in this it is compulsory. Independent of its  
being thought proper that the students should  
participate in divine service some where on  
the Sabbath, it was known that the greater  
number if not all of the students of public wor-  
ship in Lexington, usually frequented, were  
divided into pews, which were rented out  
by the year. As the students, many of whom live  
in common, detached from the families of the  
place, could not of right attend at those houses,  
without incurring an expense not to be ex-  
pected, it was deemed desirable to secure  
them some certain place to which they might  
go without the danger of intrusion. The duty  
to perform the service, which is enjoined by  
the rule, is considered by the faculty as onerous,  
and from it would be glad to be exonerated.  
Nothing was further from the intention  
of the trustees than to propagate, by means of  
this regulation, the peculiar tenets of any sect;  
and nothing they believed is further from the  
fact, than any new or extraordinary doctrine  
have been advanced under its operation. Both  
the Board of Trustees and the faculty, com-  
prising within their respective bodies, persons  
attached to various denominations of religion,  
would find it just as difficult to agree among  
themselves, as the great mass of the commu-  
nity do, in any particular sectarian principles.  
The trustees feel it a solemn and primary duty  
to preserve the institution open alike to all  
denominations. His the common property of  
the public. It ought not to be devoted to the  
interests of any one sect exclusively. And they  
would not fail promptly to interpose their au-  
thority to suppress every attempt, if any should  
be made, to render it subversive to the par-  
ticular views of any sect.

Several departments of instructions will be  
well filled during the approaching session,  
which were unoccupied during the last. The  
terms of tuition remain the same as last year;  
and the price of Board in Commons will not  
exceed one hundred and seventeen dollars the  
college year.

Notwithstanding the very extraordinary  
pressure of the times, there is reason to be-  
lieve that the number of students will be greater  
than during the last year. As far as de-  
pends upon the Board, no exertion shall be  
spared in the performance of the duty of the  
most rigid economy which the present im-  
poverishment, and they earnestly invite the co-  
operation of parents and guardians. They recom-  
mend as prompt an attendance of students at  
the beginning of the session as practicable, as  
well for their own comfort as on account of the  
advantage of early classification.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman.

Lexington, Ky. Sept. 13, 1819.

## State of Kentucky.

*Fayette Circuit, Sct.*  
August Special Term, 1819.

Thomas H. Plandel, Complainant,  
Against  
Samuel Long, and David Hill, Defendants.

*IN CLERKERY.*

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid,  
by his counsel, and it appearing to the sat-  
isfaction of the court, that the defendant,  
David Hill, is not an inhabitant of this common-  
wealth, and he having failed to enter his ap-  
pearance herein, agreeably to law, and the  
rules of this court: On the motion of the com-  
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that un-  
less the said defendant, David Hill, do appear  
on or before the first day of our next Feb-  
ruary term, and answer the complainant's bill  
herein, the same will be taken for confessed  
against him, and it is further ordered, that  
a copy of this order be inserted in some  
authorised newspaper published in this state,  
for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, TH. BODLEY, c. c. c.

Sept.—38

## For Sale, a Negro Man,

WELL acquainted with farming. If not  
sold before January next, he will be  
hired out. For further particulars, enquire of  
the subscriber, living about four miles from  
Lexington, on Clay's mill road.

**JOSEPH BEARD.**

Fayette county, Sept. 16, 1819—31st

## DR. SOMERBY,

Surgeon Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional  
services to the ladies and gentlemen of  
Lexington and its vicinity. His practice em-  
braces, and he operates for every disease in-  
cident to the teeth and gums; removes the  
tartar, cleans, separates and polishes the teeth  
without injuring the enamel. He extracts  
broken and decayed teeth, roots and stumps,  
with the utmost care and ease—plugs and  
mends teeth with gold or foil, and renders  
them as lasting and useful as sound teeth. He  
inserts natural and artificial teeth, from one  
to a full set, in the neatest and most durable  
manner; regulates children's teeth, and will give  
the best advice upon teeth in all cases.

His room is on Main street, in the house oc-  
cupied by Mrs. Robert, opposite the Court-  
house.

Lexington, Sept. 14—38 ft



THE PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS, the  
SICK and INFIRM of the Western coun-  
try, are hereby informed, that

Joshua & Charles Humphreys,  
As Druggists, Lexington,

Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of  
Short and Market-streets, say McCall's Old  
Stand, a large and excellent assortment of  
Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture.

Which they offer for sale on good terms for  
Cash. To Physicians and others who may  
purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be  
allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a  
discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and a  
large and general assortment of PATENT  
DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be  
constantly supplied, they will shortly re-  
ceive a large supply of Medicines &c. which  
have been laid in on such terms that they be-  
lieve they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others, they carry on—

Epsom Salts	Tooth Keys
Cream Tartar	Forceps
Caster Oil	Spring Lancets
Spirits of Turpentine	Flour Zinc
Calomel	Patent Yellow
Spirits Nitre sweet	Camomile Flowers
Aquafortis	Gum Shell Lac
Oil of Vitriol	Mastic
Gum Aloes	Quassia
Eup Diachylon	Viols, assorted
Sugar of Lead	Liquorice
Gum Arabic	Sassaaparilla
Magnesia	Rhubarb
Oil of Sassafras	Fine Sponge
Mortars, Wedgewood	Chalk, Red & White
Sal Goulber	Yellow Ochre
Tannum	Japan Earth
Spirits Hartshorn	Senna
Lunar Caustic	Leising Glass
Pocket Instruments	Gold Leaf
Cannphor	Corks
Arrow Root	Ess. Mustard
Sal Soda	Snake Root
Fancy Smelling Bottles	Ans Seed
Blue Vitriol	Coreander Seed
Manna	Quick Silver &c. &c.

Lexington, Sept. 15—38-2m

## R. McConnell,

(WHEEL WRIGHT.)

HAVING made an improvement in the  
FLAX SPINNING WHEEL, which, by  
means of Friction Wheels applied to the crank  
and spindle, reduces the friction to a sixth  
part of that in the common Spinning Wheel,  
is not so liable to get out of repair, and the  
value is such, that the crank and spindle, he  
ventures to say, will last fifty years.

He therefore forwards any person or per-  
sons from making, selling or using, any wheel  
or wheels on said plan, without his permis-  
sion, as he intends applying for a patent right  
for said plan. Persons possessing a mecha-  
nical genius, and the public at large, are re-  
spectfully invited to call and examine a wheel  
on said plan, at his shop on Main Cross-street,  
where spinning wheels of every description, and  
any work in his line can be had, on the short-  
est notice, and at reasonable prices.

Lexington, Sept. 14, 1819—23-3t

We the undersigned do hereby certify,  
that we have examined the newly improved  
Flax Spinning Wheel by Robert McConnell,  
of Lexington, and are of opinion that it is  
a valuable machine for spinning flax, and that  
it will be more lasting than any spinning wheel  
we have ever seen, as the whole movement is  
supported on friction wheels. Given under our  
hands this 14th day of Sept. 1819.

John Bradford,	Edward West,
Wm. Leary,	Wm. Bell,
Ch. Humphreys,	Nicholas Headington,
Andrew McCall,	Abel Headington,
John S. Ingles,	John Green,

## By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed  
on the 3d day of March 1815, entitled,  
"An act to provide for the ascertaining and  
surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the  
treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other  
purposes," the President of the United States  
is authorized to cause the lands acquired by  
the said treaty to be offered for sale, when  
surveyed;

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of  
the United States, do hereby declare and  
make known that public sales for the disposal  
agreeably to law, of certain lands in the Ala-  
bama Territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the  
said territory, on the first Monday in Decem-  
ber next, and shall continue for three weeks;  
during which time will be offered for sale,  
Townships No. 9 to 10, in range 5,  
Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, in range 6,  
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 7,  
9, 10, 11, 12, in do 8

except such lands as have been or shall be  
reserved by law for the support of schools,  
or for other purposes. The lands shall be of-  
fered for sale in regular numerical order, com-  
mencing with the lowest number of section,  
township and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Wash-  
ington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSEPH M. SMITH, Commissioner  
of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the  
laws of the United States, will publish the a-  
bove once a week till the first of December  
next, and send their bills to the General Land  
Office for payment.

August 28—38 t Dec. 1

## New Thread Laces.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a superb  
assortment of THREAD LACES and  
EDGINGS, at very reduced prices.

Also, a few Pieces of Elegant  
Damask Canton Crapes,  
ASSORTED COLORS. Apply to  
ARCAHBAU & NOUVEL.

Lexington, Sept. 9, 1819—37-1t

## Mr. Schasfar,

INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING,

INTENDS opening a School for the purpose  
of instructing Masters and Misses in the  
above art, in the most fashionable style, at  
Mr. CIRON'S HALL. A subscription paper  
will be left at Mr. Hunt's Lottery Office, and  
at Mr. Giron's Store. As soon as a sufficient  
number is obtained, Mr. S. will commence  
EVENING SCHOOL.

Mr. S. will give Lessons to young gentle-  
men who are desirous of acquiring the above  
art—Cotillon parties and private instruction  
respectfully attended to. Mr. S. has some ve-  
ry fashionable Cotillon and superior music.

N. B. Terms of Tuition may be known by ap-  
plying at the above places. For character re-  
ference to the Rev. Mr. Holley, and Mr. J. C.  
Wenzel.

Sept. 17, 1819—38 4t

## WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THIS subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public, that he has taken  
that well known establishment in Market st.  
next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office,  
and lately occupied by Mr. George Yohe. To  
those who have been accustomed to resort  
to this house, it is unnecessary to point out  
its superior advantages. For the information  
of others, however, he deems it proper to  
state that its situation is central, high, healthy  
and convenient to business; an extensive  
range of backbuildings, consisting of lodging  
rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the  
eastward, and admit of a free and uninter-  
rupted circulation of air, and what will give them  
a decided preference in the opinion of many,  
is the attachment thereto of balconies, so con-  
structed as not only to afford pleasant pro-  
menades, but easy means of escape in the  
event of necessity from any sudden alarm of  
fire. The great western Stages start every  
morning from the door, and on the premises  
is one of the best Livery Stables in the city,  
conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where  
travellers' horses will be faithfully attended  
to. With these advantages, and some further  
improvements now making, added to his own  
unremitting exertions to please, the Subscri-  
ber confidently hopes for, and very respect-  
fully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexing-  
ton, Ky; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.;  
Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please  
insert this advertisement once a week for  
three months, and forward their bills for pay-  
ment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No.  
50, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3mo.

## Notice.

A MEETING of the members of the Ken-  
saw Society for promoting Agriculture,  
will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, ad-  
joining Lexington, on the last Thursday in next  
September, and continue for three days, at  
which time and place the Society will award  
23 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the arti-  
cles named below. Members are requested  
to be punctual in their attendance.

To the best Gelding, a Silver Cup.  
" " Sucking Colt do. do.  
" " Imported or country raised Bull,  
Silver Cup.

" " Do. do. do. Cow, do. do.  
" " Stall fed Bullock, do. do.  
" " Country bred Bull, do. do.  
" " Do. do. do. between 2 & 3  
years old, Silver Cup.

" " Do. do. do. between 2 & 3  
years old, Silver Cup.  
" " Do. do. do. between 1 & 2  
years old, Silver Cup.

" " Bull Calf not exceeding 12 months  
old, Silver Cup.  
" " Country bred Cow, do. do.  
" " Heifer between 3 & 4 years old,  
Silver Cup.

" " Do. do. 2 & 3 yrs. old, do. do.  
" " Do. do. 1 & 2 yrs. old, do. do.  
" " Heifer not exceeding 12 months  
old, Silver Cup.

" " Carreling manufactured in private  
families, Silver Cup.  
" " Hemp or flax linen manufactured  
in private families, Silver Cup.

" " Table linen manufactured in pri-  
vate families, Silver Cup.  
" " Cloth manufactured in private  
families, Silver Cup.

" " Cassinets or Jeans manufactured in  
private families, Silver Cup.  
" " Whiskey, not less than 100 galls.  
of this year's make, Silver Cup.

" " Cheese of the present year's make  
Silver Cup.  
" " Wheat, quality, quantity and ex-  
cellence of crop will be considered.

It is confidently believed, that much fine  
stock will be exhibited, and much bought  
and sold within the three days of the Fair: there-  
fore, those who either wish to sell or purchase  
will do well to attend.

H. TAYLOR,  
JAS. SHELLEY,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Com'ee.  
ROBT. CROCKETT,  
E. WIRFIELD,

## Asa Blanchard,

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of ev-  
ery description in the best manner. He  
keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of  
the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel  
Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,  
Also, Masonic Breastpins,

Made in the strongest and neatest manner.  
All of which will be sold as low as any in  
the state, of the same quality. Opposite the  
Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.—57ft

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From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

[The following exquisite ballad is taken from a collection of English poems, entitled *Mitral Miscellany*. The author was W. Spencer—a poet with whose name we were unacquainted until we found it at the head of this poem. The story on which it is founded is traditional. In a village at the head of Snowden, Llewellyn the great had a house. His father-in-law, King John, had made him a present of a Hound named *Gelert*—a dog of extraordinary qualities both in the family and in the chase. On one occasion, he staid away from the chase, as it would seem by instinct, that he might prove to be Guardian of a son of his master. On returning from the hunt, Llewellyn was met by Gelert who fawned upon him, as usual, but was covered with blood. Alarmed at the spectacle, the master pressed onward to where his child's bed was placed, which he found overturned, and the covering and floor stained with blood, but no child to be seen. After calling with a frantic voice, but receiving no answer, believing that Gelert had destroyed him, he plunged his sword into the heart of the faithful animal, who cast a piteous look at his master, gave a yell and expired. The dying cry of the dog aroused the infant, and Llewellyn hearing a noise, upon examining the bed-clothes which were lying near a heap, he there found his son, who had just wakened from sleep, entirely safe and unhurt, while close by him lay the dead body of a wolf, who had been killed by the faithful Gelert, while in the act of attempting to destroy the life of the child. Llewellyn was struck with horror at the spectacle before him—after giving vent to his grief for the rash act of destroying the preserver of his son, he raised a splendid tomb over Gelert. The place still goes by the name of "*Beth Gelert*," or Gelert's grave.]

#### BETH GELEST;

Or the Grave of the Greyhound.

The spearman heard the bugle sound,  
And cheerily smiled the morn,  
And many a brach and many a hound  
Obed Llewellyn's horn.  
And still he blew a louder blast,  
And gave a lustier cheer,  
"Come Gelert, come wert ne'er the last  
"Llewellyn's horn to hear.  
"Oh where does faithful Gelert roam,  
The flower of all his race?  
"So true, so brave—a lamb at home,  
"A lion in the chase?"  
"Was only at Llewellyn's board  
The faithful Gelert fed;  
He watched, he served, he cheered his lord,  
And sentinel'd his bed.  
In sooth, he was a peerless hound,  
The gift of royal John;  
But now, no Gelert could be found,  
And all the chase rode on  
And now, as o'er the rocks and dells,  
The gallant chieftain rode,  
All Snowden's craggy chaos yells  
The many mingled cries.  
That day, Llewellyn little loved  
The chase of hart or hare,  
And sent and small the booty proved,  
For Gelert was not there.  
Unpleas'd Llewellyn homeward hied;  
When, near the portal seat,  
His truant Gelert, he espied,  
Bounding his lord to greet.  
But when he gained his castle door,  
Aghast the chieftain stood;  
The hound all o'er was smeared with gore,  
His lips, his fangs ran blood.  
Llewellyn gaz'd with fierce surprise,  
Unused such looks to meet,  
His favorite check'd his royal guise,  
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.  
Onward in haste Llewellyn past,  
And on went Gelert too,  
And still wher'er his eyes he cast,  
Fresh blood drops shock'd his view.  
O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found  
With blood stained covert red;  
And all around the walls and ground,  
With recent blood besprent.  
He call'd his child—no voice replied;  
He search'd with terror wild:  
Blood, blood he found on every side,  
But no where found his child.  
"Hell-bound, my child by thee's devour'd,"  
The frantic father cried,  
And to the hill, his vengeful sword  
He plung'd in Gelert's side.  
His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,  
No pity could impart,  
But still, his Gelert's dying yell,  
Passed heavy o'er his heart.  
Aroused by Gelert's dying yell,  
Some slumberer waken'd nigh,  
What words the parent's joy could tell,  
To hear his infant cry.  
Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,  
His hurried search had miss'd;  
All glowing from his rosy sleep,  
The cherub boy he kiss'd.  
Nor would had he, nor harm nor dread;  
But the same couch beneath,  
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,  
Tremendous still in death.  
Ah, what was then Llewellyn's pain!  
For now the truth was clear;  
His gallant hound the wolf had slain  
To save Llewellyn's heir.  
Vain, vain was all Llewellyn's woe;  
"Best of thy kind, adieu!"  
"The frantic blow that laid thee low,  
"This heart shall ever rue."  
And now a gallant tower they raise,  
With costly sculpture deck'd;  
And marble storied with his praise  
Poor Gelert's bones protect.  
There never could the spearman pass,  
Or forester, unmoved;  
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass  
Llewellyn's sorrow proved.  
And there he hung his horn and spear,  
In fancy's ear, he oft would hear,  
Poor Gelert's dying yell.  
And 'til great Snowden's rocks grow old,  
And cease the storm to brave,  
The consecrated spot shall hold,  
The name of "Gelert's Grave."

#### NOTICE.

IN Pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by Wm. Walker, bearing date the 5d of May in the year 1819, duly recorded in the Jessamine county court office, to secure a debt due Presley Tabbutt, we or either of us, will expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of said Walker, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in their improved state, situated in Jessamine county, Ky. near the town of Nicholasville, and whereon said Walker and his mother now lives, and more fully identified and described in said deed of trust, reference thereto being had, it will more fully appear. The said Tract or Tracts containing two hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less. And also all the right, title and interest of said Walker to

**Fifteen Negro Slaves, viz:**  
Ned, Hall, Virginia, Harrison, John, Dolly, Effy, Henry, Montezuma, Charnalind, Patrick, Harriett, Peggy, Sucky, and Stephen, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay said debt or debts &c. The sale to take place on the 27th day of this instant, for ready money, on the public ground, in the county of Jessamine, Ky. in Nicholasville, before the court house door.

RICHARD YOUNG, Trustee.  
JAMES MARTIN, Trustee.  
Sept. 9, 1819—37-3 [ch. R.Y.]

#### Notice.

IN Pursuance of a deed of Trust, executed by John Fowler, bearing date the 9th day of December, in the year 1818, duly recorded in the Fayette County Court Office, to secure a debt due John Ferguson, I will expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of said Fowler to a part of a

#### Tract of Land,

Situated in Fayette county, known by the name of the Mansfield Tract, supposed to contain 173 acres, being the same conveyed by deed, bearing date the 11th of May, 1814, by Will. Cochrane and wife, and John T. Hawkins and wife to L. Sanders, C. Wilkins, J. W. Hunt and said Fowler, at public auction to the highest bidder, at a credit of sixty days, the purchaser to execute a note negotiable at one of the Banks in Lexington. The sale to take place on SATURDAY the 23th inst. at the Court-house door in Lexington, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

CH. HUMPHREYS, Trustee.

Sept. 9, 1819—37-3

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH great reluctance I was compelled, as a security to myself, to forwarn all persons from crediting my wife on my account. Previous to resorting to this step, every exertion was made to avoid it. Three gentlemen of the first respectability, were applied to by both parties, who settled the terms upon which a separation should take place without troubling the public with our unfortunate differences. The terms were acceded to by my said wife, and I have no doubt would have been finally ratified, but for the intervention of some demon, by whose advice she was induced to withhold her signature. This refusal produced the advertisement, grating to my feelings as a father and husband, but which necessity compelled. That she has been wrought upon to put her name to the reply in the last Gazette by the same individuals. I have no doubt, at whose instigation she refused to execute the contract. To the truth of the statements made therein, I can only give a denial, as it would be difficult to prove a negative. To those gentlemen with whom I have a personal acquaintance, such denial I am convinced, will be sufficient. I can only request those to whom I am unknown, to make enquiry of my acquaintance to satisfy themselves of the correctness of my conduct; and would wish never more to hear or think of the viper who conceived or penned the address signed, "*Mary Van Pelt*."

SAMUEL VAN PELT.

Lexington, Aug. 2, 1819—36-3

#### Public Notice.

WHEREAS, in direct violation of the laws both of God and man, Samuel Van Pelt has thought proper to deprive me of bed and board—I do, therefore, warn all persons whosoever, from giving him any credit, either directly or indirectly, as I shall not by any means, be accountable for any debts of his contracting.

MARY VAN PELT.

Samuel Van Pelt has made an attempt to invalidate a concise and cursory statement, which I thought it my duty to give the public, respecting his cruel and unmanly treatment to me as his wife. Alas! were the public but so fully aware of this man's cruelties to me, as I am, who has had the misfortune of experiencing them, they then would be fully conscious that I uttered in that publication on ought but truth, and in fact but a very small part of those cruelties which I received from him. His friends, who he refers strangers to for a general character, would then see the difference between Samuel Van Pelt in the street—amongst his fellow-citizens—accusing them with his *Judas-like grin*, and Samuel Van Pelt in his house, cowering, cowering, bruising, and otherwise maltreating his wife. It is in drawing this contrast, his *saturn-like* conduct would appear evidently conspicuous to his fellow-citizens. I was not admonished by any person to act in non-compliance with what was proposed by him through the medium of gentlemen, respecting my future support, nor yet, had I a *viper* either to dictate for, or counsel me in any of my transactions or writing respecting him, since he turned me out of his house; but if the sting of the *viper*, "lives anywhere, it is in his own bosom, or in that of his venomous catpaw whose *manly conduct* is so evidently displayed in endeavoring to prejudice the public against a poor, helpless woman, who is already oppressed to the core.

MARY VAN PELT.

September 10—37-1t

#### State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.  
August Special Term, 1819.  
Lewis Schooler, complainant,  
against  
Esley Muir and Ambrose Bush, defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Ambrose Bush, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Ambrose Bush, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

MARY VAN PELT.

September 10—37-1t

#### State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.  
August Special Term, 1819.  
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MARY VAN PELT.

September 10—37-1t

#### Negroes Wanted.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR A FEW Likely Negro Boys.  
From 14 to 18 years of age. Enquire at Mr. C. WICKLIFFE'S TAYERN.  
Sept. 9, 1819—37-1t

#### An Agricultural Paper.

#### The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY  
JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER  
OF BALTIMORE.  
AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on a sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes.

The matters treated of in the American Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Internal Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new inventions and discoveries connected with these subjects. It contains, also, each week, a correct account of the prices of the principal articles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are given.

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics—nor will it contain any advertisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to stock, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper. Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted, in order to show more clearly the construction of new and improved implements of husbandry, or to illustrate particular systems of cultivation.

Twelve numbers have already appeared, and a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may be had, on early application. The price of the American Farmer is four dollars per annum, payable either half-yearly in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and securely put up, and sent to any part of the United States. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the amount paid by such a subscriber.

Any person who shall receive and send on the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or larger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819.  
\*The Richmond Enquirer: Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig; Kentucky Reporter; Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C. and Register, do. will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

#### White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsburn, Brooke County, Va.  
THE COMPANY that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

#### White Flint and Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and at always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.  
JOHN J. JACOB & CO.  
May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

#### Schree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,  
Nearby opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.  
Have just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of  
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—  
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,  
CASSINETS, HAND-WARE,  
SATTINETS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.  
They will also keep a constant supply of BARK, BUTTER, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.  
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—1f

#### New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A  
Commission Warehouse,  
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,  
UNDER THE FIRM OF

#### WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIN & PEEBLES.  
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14

#### James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazier's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.  
Aug. 20—34f

#### LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping a large and general assortment of  
Plank and Scantling,  
At the old stand on Limestone-street, a short distance above the goal, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

#### HINNON SEELEY.

N. B. As Mr. John Seeley has been so polite in his advertisement to the public, as to state (though not requested by me) that my Yard and the one which he acts as agent for, were both established by one Company, and that he sells at a reduced price from the remainder of the direction. In justice to myself I feel bound to state, that my yard is a concern of my own individually, and as to his reduced prices which he holds up to the public, are not correct, as he has not reduced his prices one cent below mine.  
H. S.  
Sept. 9—27-3t

#### COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.  
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30f

#### Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,

HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of  
SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Jan. 1, 1819—1f

#### MRS. JONES,

PROPOSES to open a School for the reception of Young Ladies, on Monday the 12th July, where they will be taught the following branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work, Marking, &c. Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence constitution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's. Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to the manners and morals, as well as the instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommodated with boarding and lodgings, at \$25 per quarter, including tuition.  
Lexington, July 9.—23f

#### Notice.

THOSE Students who wish to pursue their studies in the Classical department, the remainder of the vacation with the subscriber, are requested to apply immediately, that a class may be formed.

JOHN EVERETT.

Transylvania University,  
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1819. } 34f

#### Eagle Powder Mills,

3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON,  
ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,  
William Roman & T. Ford, Trotter & Co.  
UNDER THE FIRM OF

#### Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER.  
Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, K. May 5, 1819—19f  
The above to be published in the *Frederician*, *Chillicothe*, the *Inquirer*, *Cincinnati*, the *Public Advertiser*, *Louisville*, the *San*, *Vincennes*, the *Clarion*, *Nashville*, the *Enquirer*, *St. Louis*, the *Eagle*, *Mayville*, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to  
R. T. & Co.

#### HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,  
Given for Hemp,  
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KENNS, dec'd. on Water-street.

HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—1f

#### Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the  
Rope-Making Business,  
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where *BALD ROPE*, *CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE*, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T. R.

MORRISON & BRUCE

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—1f

#### Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of  
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.  
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
Jan. 1, 1819—1f

#### State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.—June Term, 1819.  
William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,  
Against  
Nelson Hundley, Charles Hundley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hundley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Nelson Hundley, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest,

29 THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

#### State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.—June Term, 1819.  
Samuel Meredith, complainant,  
Against  
John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendant's  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,

30-2m THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

#### State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SECT.—June Term, 1819.  
Samuel Meredith, complainant,  
Against  
John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendant's  
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, on motion of the complainant by his counsel: It is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest,

30-2m THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

#### Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers.  
June 3d, 1819—23f

#### LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS.

INFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington, where the Ladies and others, are invited to call and see for themselves.

June 18—23f

#### TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton;

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of  
Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw  
BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver  
Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.

Lexington, 3d June, 181 23f

#### Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for  
Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIG BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to name.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25f

#### Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819—19f

#### Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.